

The side and front facades are made in a strict style, but with the addition of the round windows. Around the perimeter of the whole building stepped and profile cornices are stretching.

Neoclassical architecture is of a real interest, at the same time it gives uniqueness and expressiveness to such a small town as Revda. Apart from "Anthill" there are a lot of houses built in the same architectural style. Nowadays Revda town is still not cluttered with high buildings, that is why the architectural style of the town center adds comfort and individuality.

On the threshold of the 60th anniversary of the multi-apartment building residents of the town express its interest to the history of its creation. It is not a coincidence that "Anthill" is a visiting symbol of Revda town.

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Mills of Sverdlovsk region

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Yekaterinburg is the administrative center of Sverdlovsk region, the largest industrial, cultural and scientific-educational center of the Ural. It is rich of architectural sights, monuments and other amazing places of imagination there.

One of the most exciting periods in the development of urban construction in Yekaterinburg is the second half of XIX –the beginning of XX century. In the architecture of the city the complex interplay of styles and town

planning principles of the time is reflected– the transition from classicism to eclecticism, randomness and the lack of smooth transitions from building to building. Most of them were not subjected to rebuilding or alterations what could completely change the external appearance of the buildings. So today you can admire the churches, manor houses and even industrial factory in the form in which they were built, and to plunge into the history of Yekaterinburg.

For comparison we have selected three industrial buildings – flour mills, built at the same time – the turn of XIX-XX centuries, in the Sverdlovsk region.

A vivid example of industrial architecture of the early XX century, reflecting the history of the city at the time, was the Borchaninov-Pervushin's Mill, built in 1908 by an unknown architect. The mill was established in stylistic forms of eclecticism and "city forming plays a significant role".

In 1906 the one of businessmen of Yekaterinburg and public figure Alexander Borchaninov bought a place on the river Melkovka, near the train station. He was going to build a large mill. Building a flour mill in the city centre was banned by the mayor. But for the case of milling the mill was attractive is its proximity to the waterways what was very profitable for the entrepreneur.

Then Borchaninov said he would erect a hotel – this idea was approved in city Council and the construction began. That milling under the appearance of hiding authorities learned only after the completion of the object when all required mechanisms were installed on the yard. For the deputies did not remain anything else but to formally legalize this object.

That's why the building does not look like industrial. It looks more like a house or a hotel.

In 1909 the mill was running. According to some sources, the capacity of the mill amounted to nearly a hundred tons of wheat per day.

For some time it remained the property of the Borchaninovs' family, and in 1914 was transferred to another owner, merchant E. I. Pervushin.

Borchaninov's Mill has a unique eclectic style with elements of "brick" style. Eclectic buildings depend on their purpose – a Church, public or industrial buildings, residential buildings. This mill is not subjected to the laws of construction of industrial buildings. It was built in the center of the city, and not on the outskirts, as all the mills of those times. Therefore, its architecture is governed by the principles of quarterly development.

The five-storey building of the stone mill is focused on Station square and involved in the panorama of the land train area. Large-scale volume dissected the entire height of a five story facades of the blades and rows of arched Windows, decorated with relief.

Towering in the corners of the main facade of turrets, Gables and a semi-circular large "Baroque" domes form a single composition. The facades were decorated replete with curly masonry with geometric designs.

From the former factory entrance is a monument to the workers of the mill plant, went to the front during the great Patriotic war.

After the revolution of 1917 the mill was nationalized and worked until 2006. Despite the fact that the enterprise is not functioning, it is protected by the authorities as an object of particular significance for the architecture and history of the city.

Since 2006, the architectural and the urban planning Council of Yekaterinburg has received a lot of projects on the restoration and reconstruction of the Mill. Basically they are apartment complexes with Parking lots. There was a proposal to create in the building the mill Museum, but it has been never developed.

The Borchaninov-Pervushins' Mill includes 5.6 acres of land. Due to the opinion of the inhabitants and the authorities of a single city the facade is to be refurbished, and the building to be reconstructed and to run in active public use.

Another interesting object is located in Kamyshev, the Sverdlovsk region. Shcherbakov's mill was built in 1890 by the architect, whose name has not reached our time. Milling plant, along with high-quality flour produced feed for livestock and was considered as one of the largest mills in the Sverdlovsk region.

The complex of the mill plant consists of four volumes arranged close to each other and forming a unified whole. Each of them had its purpose: the mill building, with an area of approximately 400 m², the boiler room and two warehouses for product storage, with an area of 450 m².

Flour mill was made in "red-brick" style typical of many industrial buildings of this time. The plane of the fronts of all the parts of the flour mills were staccato, decorated by architraves. On the floor and crowning cornice the decor in the form of simple and stepwise teeth made of circle bricks is present.

Shcherbakov's mill is a vivid example of industrial architecture of XIX-XX centuries. Currently it has a status of a significant object of architecture of regional significance.

The next object of our interest is located in Irbit, Sverdlovsk region. Mill of Zazin or Zazin's mill was built in 1899-1902 by the first Guild merchant D. V. Zazin. The mill is still in a good condition, although not valid for more than thirty years.

The complex consisted of several objects: the windmill, warehouses for storage of products, facilities, trading grain and flour, and even residential areas for workers, with a total area of 1700 m². The mill had grinded more than thirty tons of flour a day.

Zazin's mill had only industrial value, but despite this, it has a rich variety of details of the facades. The bottom two floors are separated from the three upper belts, decorated with rows of small rectangular protrusions of the dentils. The upper part of the building is completed by the cornice with arcaded frieze. The slopes of the roof on the end facades form the decorative fronts with a round window. Next, the main facade connects the barns-meal houses and

residential buildings – three-storey houses, also built of red brick with string courses. The cornice is made of circle bricks.

Today, the Zazin's mill complex is the importance of a regional architectural monument and protected by the authorities.

Information table.

	Borchaninov-Pervushins' Mill	Sherbakov's Mill	Millof merchant Zazin
Founder of construction	Borchaninov	G.G. Sherbakov	D.B. Sasin
City, Sverdlovsk region	Yekaterinburg	Kamyshlov	Irbity
Construction time	1906-1908	1890	1899-1902
Production volumes	100 tons/day	90 tons/day	30 tons/day
Components of building	the mill building, power plant, carpentry, building entrance	building of the mill, boiler room and two warehouses for product storage mill	mill, warehouses for storage of products, facilities, trading grain and flour, living quarters for workers
The total area	56000 m ²	850 m ²	1700 m ²

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The headquarters building of the Volga-Urals Military District

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Lenin's Avenue is the central street of Yekaterinburg, which gathered an entire architectural history of the city. It starts from the complex of buildings of the Ural Federal University and ends with an area of Communards.

It was here, near the Chekists' town, on the Lenin's Avenue 71. In 1929 by order of the Urals Military District the headquarters of the Volga-Urals Military District was built.

The idea and execution of this building belonged to the famous Ural architect Alexei Markovich Dukelskiy. The architect performed his creation in the so-called Stalinist Empire style. This style combined the elements of late Art Deco and Classicism, Baroque and Empire style of the period of French